

EX-CHANCELLOR TURNER.

This gentleman, the whig candidate for Gov. addressed a small assemblage of the people of this county, on Tuesday the 29th ult. We promised the reader last week to say something about the Ex-Judge's effort, and we now propose in a brief and faithful manner to record that pledge. Before giving the short synopsis proposed, we would premise that his Honor [now abdicated and resigned] made such a speech, as leaves but little election on our part how it should be treated. However, he shall receive all the justice within our power, and all the pity too.

His exordium consisted chiefly of an apology for the bad preparation in which he found himself, to make a political speech; although it will be borne in mind, that this declaration of incapacity under the circumstances, was addressed to an audience of his own assembling. Yet, feeling prepared to "impart to us a little common sense," he mentioned that he appeared before us as a candidate, who had been no doubt, selected more on account of his "age and experience," than from any other consideration. ("Modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman," and we would add an old granny too.)

He had been residing seven years in Mississippi before any bank had been chartered by the State, and asserted that the currency here was composed, at that time, almost exclusively of "gold and silver," which of course he pronounced most excellent. Next he undertook to give a history of the bank of Mississippi, saying that said institution had been chartered and organized, by disciples of the Jeffersonian school. Said also, that he was returned as a member to the convention from Adams county in 1817, to form the old constitution, and here we would take occasion to remind the people, that this same whig candidate ran in 1832, in Franklin and Amite counties, on the federal ticket for the convention to adopt the present (new and democratic) constitution. He was opposed to the election of officers by the people under the present system, and placing his hopes of success upon his doctrine that we could not govern ourselves, he was beaten two to one, by one, Mr. Steward, a very ordinary man. Further, "Let it be remembered," Chancellor Turner in 1824, was avowedly a J. Q. Adams' man, and sought the suffrages of Mississippi as Elector on the ticket of that far-famed federalist and abolitionist. But to return to the principal design of this article, however he drew an analogy between our condition and that of Kentucky in times past, and recommended that we should imitate her example, by tearing down the whole system, and build up a new one upon its ruins. Remarked that he had nothing to do with the question of a national Bank, as that could have no bearing upon the issue between himself and Gov. McNutt. However, he took the trouble to say that such an establishment had been approved by Washington, Madison, Monroe, and the Supreme Court of the United States.—That he had never invited a branch of the United States bank in our State, and that at this time, the re-charter of a national bank might have the effect to prostrate the State Institutions, thereby leaving open the inference that he was opposed to it. Then came the injunction in which he acted so conspicuous and shameful a part. In speaking of this subject, he remarked that the application for an injunction, did not go up to him in "proper form and shape," (i. e. "on one side of the paper," we suppose) and he had heard nothing more of it, not saying whether it would have been granted in any "former shape."

Then he told us what is notoriously false and unfounded, that McNutt had recommended post notes in one of his messages to the Legislature, and endeavoring to prove that our sterling Chief Magistrate had, by his course since he was placed in power, "damned the credit of the state to all intents and purposes." Denied that he was a stockholder at the present time in any bank under the sun, but was willing to acknowledge that, he had twenty thousand dollars' stock in the Mississippi railroad [and banking company] which he was sincerely proud of.—That he had been called a federal judge—pronounced it "false," and said if any man in the world had been bitterly persecuted on account of republicanism, he was that man. In conclusion, he pledged himself, that if he happened to be fortunate enough to beat McNutt, he would do all in his power to advance the interests and welfare of the State.

This is the sum and substance of the speech of the Chancellor candidate for the highest office within the gift of the people of Mississippi. We leave the community to judge whether he be entitled to the office, in opposition to one whom we have tested so severely.

The reader will perceive he is a bank man, and no bank man, a whig and a democrat, federalist and republican, first on one side, next on that, in favor of the banks, and opposed to the banks, the advocate of a property qualification, and an opponent of our democratic constitution, a friend to the South, and yet a John Q. Adams candidate for Elector, opposing a national bank, yet having nothing to do with that subject, in a word, Edward Turner is all sorts of a man.—Hernando Free Press.

McNUTT MEETING.

Many of the political friends and supporters of the present talented and indefatigable incumbent of the Executive Chair, assembled at the Methodist Church, in the town of Grenada, on Saturday evening, the 7th instant in accordance with public notice previously given; and

On motion, the meeting was organized by calling Richard Hodges, Esq. to the Chair, and appointed Joseph Green, Secretary.

At the request of the Chair, Col. W. G. Kendall arose and explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of tendering to Gov. McNutt the hospitality of a PUBLIC DINNER in the county of Yalobusha, (at such place as the committee of arrangements shall hereafter designate), should he visit this part of the State this fall, in the discharge of his duty as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia; and for the purpose of appointing a committee of Arrangements to conduct the same. After portraying in vivid colors the bold and mainly stand the present incumbent of the Executive Chair had taken to correct the abuses of the banking system in this State, at the darkest era of her history, and that too without the encouraging aid and support of the people's representatives then assembled, and in defiance of an unabated cur-

rent of Bank lobby abuse, and editorial bling-gate and balderdash, he congratulated the friends of Democracy in the possession of such a candidate at such a time. He spoke at some length upon the great leading questions of National and State policy which have agitated and disturbed the political atmosphere since the organization of the Government to the present time. He traced with much accuracy and force the career of the Hamiltonian Federalists, through all their delusive shifts and changes of names and professions to the present day, where he found them ensconced under the time-honored, but to them ill applied title of Whig—a term or title studiously selected not because it conveyed to the public a definite idea of their creed—but because it had always been a popular term in America, and was calculated to force their contracted view, the title of Tory on who opposed them. Not having the courage, however, to attempt the enforcement of this reproachful epithet on their virgates, they have more recently rallied the fix upon us temperate spleen in endeavoring to fix upon us and render as odious as possible, the title of Loco Foco. These being the strongest weapons of defence that their ingenuity and talent could devise, we did not object to it as a means of political warfare, provided they would but acknowledge at the same time the true issue—the issue of principle—which has always divided and will ever continue to divide the two classes. He turned with congratulatory pride to the history of Democracy. He found that the strict constructionists—the opponents of large chartered moneyed monopolies, and an extravagant administration of the General Government—the opponents of the administration of Adams and his eng-law edicts—were denominated DEMOCRATS. He traced their principles and opinions through the political orthodoxies of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, to those which brought the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair, and the present incumbent of the Executive Chair of Mississippi into office. He believed these principles would be perpetuated, because of his reliance on the undivided support and unbought and unbribed suffrage of the yeomanry of the country, and because they had provided, under the corrupting influence of a powerful moneyed aristocracy, with aiders and abettors scattered throughout the whole Union, ostensibly with the view of regulating exchanges, but in reality for the purpose of regulating and concentrating the energies of a party, with a view to the perpetuation of their own power. He pictured to the view of his hearers the degree of vassalage Mississippi would always be under to the northern cities, if she were dependent on them for a currency and necessary supplies. He favored the project now in agitation in the south of a direct trade, by the operations of which he thought the exchanges would in a very short time be in our favor, and the commercial cities of the north be dependent upon us for the means of conducting successfully their operations of commerce. He asserted the fact, and defied successful contradiction, that if the people of this State would purge her moneyed institutions to a state of solvency, and demand and receive her own money in preference to all other for cotton, that her position and staple would immediately give her and her institutions better credit and character than those of any other State in the Union. Hence he desired that the measures of the present Executive of Mississippi should be carried out—particularly his views upon the subject of bank reform. He moved, therefore, that a committee of twelve be appointed to correspond with Gov. A. G. McNutt, and ascertain the facts, and when he would be in this part of the State, and in the name of the Democrats of Yalobusha, tender him a public dinner; whereupon, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee:

Committee of Invitation.

Col. William G. Kendall, Dr. Wm. T. Willis,
Maj. Curtis H. Guy, A. T. McNeal,
Dr. Wm. B. Wilbourn, Col. William Fly,
George K. Morton, Dr. S. Bell,
William Need, G. S. Golladay,
Maj. Lorenzo R. Stewart, Hugh G. Crozier

On motion of A. S. Brown, Esq.
Resolved, That a committee of thirty be appointed for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the Governor's reception; whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen:

Committee of Arrangements.

A. S. Brown, Michael H. Melton,
Hon. F. E. Plummer, J. H. Judson,
Samuel Smith, H. M. Canaday,
Joseph Green, James Sims,
John M. Futhey, G. Q. Martin,
John Balfour, James N. Shaw,
John Lusk, James M. Oliver,
John B. Pass, Robt. Williams,
Martin Murphy, G. D. Mitchell,
John Burns, Wm. Wyatt,
John Jones, Wm. F. Hampton,
John T. Anderson, Wm. H. Stevens,
Hardy Benson, Wm. H. Whitaker,
John Crenshaw, Thomas D. Abite,
R. H. Fisher, R. St. Clair Rayburn.

On motion of H. M. Canaday, Esq.,
Resolved, That the committee of Invitation be also authorized to invite, on behalf of the Democratic Republicans, of Yalobusha county, the Hon. Robert J. Walker to partake of a public dinner, at such time as may suit his convenience, as a testimony of the high regard they entertain for his distinguished services as Senator for Mississippi in the Congress of the U. States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Southern Reporter; and that we now adjourn.

RICHARD HODGES, Chairman.
JOSEPH GREEN, Secretary.

GOV. McNUTT.

See the article on our first page from the Mississippiian in defence of the Governor from some of the unfounded charges of the Whig press. The recklessness of these organs, and their utter disregard of truth, are in nothing more clearly evinced than in their late attacks upon the Governor, and their attempts to fix upon the democratic party of the State the stigma of having been the authors of all the ship-plaster banks in the State. "Recorded facts," taken from the Journals of the Legislature, which cannot lie, prove incontrovertibly that the whigs were the projectors and main supporters of nearly every bank in the State that has been chartered since 1835. That great shavling shod, Brandon Bank, was one of their bantlings—it was projected, brought forward, and carried mainly by their votes. S. S. Prentiss, one of their leaders, now their candidate for U. S. Senator, made a strong speech in its support. Examine the Journals of the two houses, and it will be found, in every instance, that where the ayes and noes are taken upon any proposition to establish a bank, the name of nearly every whig member is recorded in

the affirmative, while the main body of the democrats vote in the negative. Yet in the face of this indisputable fact, the whig press have the assurance to charge the democratic party with being the authors of the banks, and the causes of the depreciated state of our currency. But worse still; they now charge Gov. McNutt with having been a bank man, and a supporter of the post note system. This false and reckless charge is scattered to the four winds, in the article from the Mississippiian, to which we have called the attention of the reader. Governor McNutt has, in fact done more to check the banking mania than any other man in the State. He has done all that he could do by his recommendations and vetoes to put down the ship-plaster system of banking, and restore our currency to a sound condition, and for his firm and independent stand in this good cause, he was bitterly denounced; not twelve months ago, by these very presses. Time has proved the wisdom of his course, and his enemies, as a denier resort, in order to injure him in the estimation of the good people of the State, are driven to misrepresentation and open falsehood. "Cease vipers, you bite a file."—Columbus Democrat.

Marion, Lauderdale co. Miss. Aug. 27.

To the Editors of the Democrat.

Gentlemen—I yesterday had the pleasure, at this place, of hearing Jacob Thompson, of Pontotoc for the first time. He came here on an entire stranger, and had never seen a single voter of our county. His very youthful appearance excited some surprise, and there was much curiosity evinced to see how he would acquit himself on the occasion. About three hundred and fifty persons—the substantial farmers of the county—collected in the court house and at half past 12, Mr. Thompson commenced a speech, which, for force and argument, ingenuity, and more especially for effect, I have seldom seen surpassed. He discussed the Independent Treasury and the banks in all its shapes and phases. He repelled most triumphantly the charge of extravagance brought against the present and late administration, and defended with masterly power the whole policy of Jackson and Van Buren. He finally considered the Presidential question in its bearing on the South particularly—and drew a parallel between Messrs. Clay and Van Buren, pronouncing an eulogy upon the latter which appeared to meet with a response in every bosom. He concluded with a fervent and affecting exhortation to the democrats of Lauderdale to rally around their time-worn banner, and die under its folds sooner than abandon it. As he closed, our ample and crowded court-house rang with applause, and the grey headed fathers of the county gathered spontaneously around him. His reception was warm and welcome in the extreme. Even the whigs—and there were several highly respectable citizens of that school present—seemed pleased with his talents and urbanity. Upon the whole I have never heard a speech which seemed to be attended with more favorable results and more direct demonstrations of satisfaction. I consider Mr. Thompson a young man of extraordinary promise. To a mind clear, analytical and logical, he unites a finished education, a calmness of temperament, an impromptu talent for debate, and a suavity of manner, which must pioneer him to distinction. He started to-day on his way to the Southern counties.

One word as to politics generally.—In the whole east, or piney woods section, Democracy is safe. The people of these counties are of that school, present—and general political intelligence. Descended for the most part from the revolutionary soldiers of Georgia and the Carolina's, they adhere to the faith of their fathers with unshaken zeal, and are neither to be humbugged or intimidated. McNutt, Brown, Thompson—in short the whole ticket—will receive a vote throughout this patriotic section almost amounting to unanimity.—Columbus Democrat.

FACTS FOR THE WHIGS TO CHEW UPON.

—Ruben Davis, now a candidate for Congress, voted at the last Presidential election for Martin Van Buren in opposition to Judge White. He also voted in favor of Alexander G. McNutt, for Governor of Mississippi, and run against Thomas J. Word for the office of District Attorney; Word as a Whig, and Davis a Democrat.—Mississippiian.

Mr. Davis not only voted for Martin Van Buren in 1836, but so devoted a democrat was he about that time, that he was actually an applicant for the honor of carrying on the vote of the State to Washington City! Yet Mr. Davis says he has not changed! Really, the gentleman must have forgotten his own identity, and may well exclaim with the man in the play, "Am I Reuben, or am I not!"—Columbus Democrat.

Adam L. Bingham never voted against a Bank in his whole Legislative career, but voted for every ship-plaster proposition ever introduced into the Mississippi Legislature. He voted for the infamous proposition to authorize the Union Bank to issue Post Notes, which was voted by Gov. McNutt.—Mississippiian.

Ponder upon these facts well, people of Mississippi, before you cast your votes. Remember too, that A. L. Bingham is a federalist open and avowed, and that he voted for J. Q. Adams for President.—Columbus Democrat.

JACOB THOMPSON.

This gentleman addressed the people of Copiah county, at Gallatin, on Thursday, the 5th inst. The Southern Star speaks in high terms of his speech. He spoke about two hours, and gave his opinions freely and openly upon all the leading subjects, which divide the two political parties of the day.—After Mr. T. had finished his remarks, he was replied to by E. G. Peyton, Esq. "When Mr. P. had concluded" says the Star—"Mr. Thompson arose and addressed the people in reply for about fifteen minutes, and we must be permitted to say, that he achieved one of the most signal triumphs over his hitherto almost unrivaled antagonist that we ever witnessed. Although his audience was small, Mr. T. has left in Copiah a lasting impression, one that will show itself at the ballot box in November next. He would have remained longer with us, but the sudden indisposition of his family leads him directly home."

Mr. T. was to have addressed the people of Yazoo county, at Benton, last Thursday, the 12th inst. In anticipation of his speech at that place, the Yazoo City Union thus speaks of the democratic candidate for congress—"We expect to see a great number assembled to hear Mr. Thompson speak on this occasion. He is a young man in the vigor of life; endowed with the noblest intellect; full of political erudition, which he proclaims with a degree of eloquence rarely to be met with. Wherever Mr. T. has spoken, he has drawn forth the plaudits of all, and given an irresistible charm to Democracy."

For the Republican.

Holly Springs, Sept. 3d 1839.

Mr. Editor:—Having seen a communication in your paper signed a 'Democrat,' requesting a written pledge from the democratic candidates for this county, on various subjects, and fully agreeing with him in the doctrine that every voter has the right to demand of the candidates for office, an unserved exhibition of his political opinions; I cheerfully give my answers to the interrogatives propounded by him, in regard to the 1st & 2d questions; I answer, that I voted for Mr. Van Buren for President at the last presidential election; and expect to support him again, not as a choice of evils, but as the man whose principles if carried out, will in my opinion promote the best interests of the county.

I am in favor of an entire separation of bank and state in collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue, so that THE PRESIDENT CAN NO LONGER TINKER with the Currency. I am opposed to a national bank on the ground of its unconstitutionality as well as its inexpediency. And I will not support any man for United States Senator who does not entertain similar views on these subjects. I intend supporting A. G. McNutt for Governor, he is my first choice and would receive my vote at the next election in preference to any other individual of the state. The other nominations of democratic state rights party so far as I am acquainted, I expect will receive my vote; but I never can relinquish the privilege of judging for myself in these matters—I am opposed to the post note system, and am in favor of the passage of such laws, as will confine not only the Union Bank, but all other Banks in the state, strictly within the limits, which they were intended to occupy which were dealing in exchange, discounting, notes receiving deposits, collecting their debts, and faithfully fulfilling their engagements, without converting themselves into Merchants and Grocers—I am opposed to chartering any more Banks, at least until we get free from the stock now on hand—as regards any other subject which may require the action of the next legislature, I will frankly avow my sentiments either in public or private when ever required. If I should be honored with a seat in the next legislature of the state I pledge myself to use my utmost exertions to sustain and carry into effect the views herein expressed.

J. W. MATHEWS.

For the Republican.

TO A "DEMOCRAT."

In the Republican of the 24th ult. you propound a series of queries to the democratic candidates for the State Legislature.—Holding the doctrine that you have the right to call upon your candidates, for their political opinions upon any and every subject, so what would be their votes for men and measures acting in a Legislative capacity, I will most cheerfully proceed to answer those of your queries as are embraced within the scope of the above propositions.

The first second and third, I answer in the affirmative, the fourth in the negative.

To the fifth I will remark that as a private citizen of the State of Mississippi, I have the right of voting as I may choose without being held responsible to any individual or tribunal, and I cannot consistently with what I hold to be the true principles of democracy sanction the violation of an inestimable privilege by answering the fifth query, and hope the democracy will be the last to attempt an encroachment upon the free exercise of the Elective franchise; for prostrate that and we may bid adieu to the liberties of our country. As a member of the state legislature; my vote would be that of the citizens of Marshall county, and they would have the right to control it, provided it did not conflict with my views of the constitution, in which event it would be my duty to resign into the hands of the people the trust committed to me.

To the sixth, seventh and eighth; it will be most convenient to respond under one general head. The right of corporations to engage in and carry on the business of banking is a right derived from Legislative enactment, and I hold that in all cases of granted rights the charter by which they are held and exercised should be literally and strictly construed; therefore should I be honored with a seat in the legislature I would be in favor of compelling all the banks of Mississippi to comply strictly with their charters or surrender them.

I am opposed to chartering any new banks, as I have for a long time entertained the opinion that the derangement not only of the currency of Mississippi, but of many of the other states has, to a considerable extent at least, been in consequence of the multiplicity of "LITTLE BANKS" that have been brought into existence by Legislative enactment. Upon the subject of the course pursued by the Union Bank since she has gone into operation, I am in favor of a strict scrutiny by a committee of the next legislature, and should it be found in any instance there has been a violation of the charter or a dereliction of duty, to promptly condemn and apply the corrective.

The issuance of post notes by the Union Bank, I consider merely a matter of policy and not of principle, and justified alone by surrounding circumstances. At the time of their issuance the banks of our state had but little credit; we ourselves had told the world they were rotten fraudulent machines and it was believed. The consequence was that they were compelled to cease to issue paper payable upon demand for every dollar thus issued was returned to the counter of the bank forthwith, and the specie demanded upon it, which would in a short time have completely drained the banks of every specie cent, and left them in an exhausted condition, without the means at any future period of affording any relief to the people. The citizens of the state were also greatly involved in debt and executions to a large amount hanging over them, debts that had been created in times of great prosperity and speculation which the most prudent could not resist (which should be more regretted than blamed) debts which must be admitted have done much to improve the state and condition of Mississippi by erecting habitations, cutting down the forest and bringing it into successful cultivation, and all the banks of this State

were calling in their issues to sustain themselves, having determined under existing circumstances, they could do nothing for the relief of the debtor class of the community, the Union Bank was then alone looked to as the only hope, it was for the directors to determine whether they could grant any relief, and if any, of what character. The only relief in her power was the issuance of post notes, for by issuing her paper payable upon demand her metallic resources would have been forthwith exhausted. They were called upon to do so by persons from every portion of the State, both branches of a highly respectable Legislature recommended it by the notes of large majorities and only one year previous, Gov. McNutt in his message accompanying the report of the Bank commissioners recommended the issuance of post notes by all the banks, as will be seen from an extract from his message attached to this response, at that time it seemed to be the policy of all parties of the State, as Governor Lynch had a few days previously in his message at the opening of the session of 1838, recommended it, and at the time of their issuance by the Union Bank the state of things had not materially changed. I therefore favored it, & most honestly believe the intemperate crusade against them had considerable influence in depreciating their value. But the bank itself has ceased to pursue the policy, and I presume it will not again be resorted to. Under ordinary circumstances, I am opposed to banks issuing any paper except such as is made payable upon demand and promptly redeemed when presented.

Having thus answered all the queries consistent with the principles I have laid down, which no doubt will be recognized by every democrat, I will add some further views upon the banking system; I am opposed to a multiplicity of little banks under the belief that they never can afford a good and safe currency. But so long as there are banks in the surrounding States, I am clearly of opinion it is the duty of the State of Mississippi to foster and sustain one bank with branches, with a capital sufficiently large to afford an ample and sound circulation for the State and have no hesitation in believing that the Union Bank by proper management may be made such an institution; I would prefer the State owning in that institution a larger portion or the whole of the stock and would favor the passage of an act by the legislature, authorizing the surrender by the stockholders of the whole or a portion of their stock within a limited period.

As to the idea of an exclusive gold and silver currency, I have never yet understood that to be the policy under existing circumstances, of the great democratic party of the United States, in fact when they have been charged with it, it has been universally and unequivocally denied; I am in favor of the banks being prohibited from issuing small bills, also prohibiting the circulation of small bills in the State with a view of introducing gold and silver for the purpose of change.

I entertain the opinion, that the time has arrived when the people of Mississippi should at least, for the moment lay aside their political weapons, so far as to unite upon some measure for the restoration of our currency, for at this time we present the degrading spectacle of a state richer in resources than any other in the union, with a depreciated currency, each party instead of attempting to restore it, engaged in attributing to each other the cause.

One party is for a United States bank, another for state banks, another for a gold and silver currency, and another for any thing that certain individuals are for, having no opinion of their own. Whilst we are thus distracted sacrificing patriotism and principle to party purposes, South Carolina with not half the resources of Mississippi with the well known fact in view, that capital marks out the tract of commerce, is silently but securely laying the permanent foundation for chaining to her the commerce of the South and West, and making Charleston the great emporium; she is effecting by the charter of a large Bank and the creation of its branches in the southern and western States in which she has to some extent succeeded. No party politics or party jars disturb the harmony of that measure. Although the capital seems yet too small to effect the ulterior object, it can, no doubt will be increased whenever circumstances require it. Let us, at least before the great South Carolina bank gets into full blast; have such an institution that will not have to live only by her permission. Let us have such an institution as will aid us in transferring our commerce from its present unnatural northern route upon which we pay a toll of ten millions per year to the natural Southern route, free from other than ordinary charges; let us have such an institution that the state of Mississippi with a solid riches in population than that of any other, with a production of unequalled energy and enterprise would be proud to own. All necessary and unnecessary to effect it, is to will it.

Respectfully, JAMES DAVIS.

In the five States, viz: Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana, that have lately chosen members to congress, the delegation stood, in the last congress, thirty-eight whigs and thirteen democrats; in this congress, fifty-two democrats and thirty-one whigs. It will stand twenty-seven whigs, to twenty-four democrats—a democratic gain of eleven members.—Columbus Democrat.

THE THEATRE.

The citizens of our town have been very agreeably amused with the performances of the Messrs. Chapmans during the week. They have played to full houses every night. As a travelling company they are unsurpassed. We have, in truth seldom seen as good acting anywhere. Mr. W. Chapman is an admirable comedian. He is perfectly at home in every character, from grave to gay, from lively to severe—in all, he acts his part to the life, and he is well sustained by the other gentlemen of the corps. The ladies too do well—admirably well. The Miss Chapmans are charming actresses, and would grace any board. The pieces are well selected, and the performances have all been marked by the chastest order and decorum.—Columbus Democrat.

THE partnership of A. C. McEwen & Co. in this day dissolved, those having claims against the firm, will present them to A. C. McEwen for payment. A. C. McEwen, R. H. McEwen.

Sept. 20th 1839.

No. 31.—8m